NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN NEW ENGLAND.

As attempts continue to be made in New England, against the manifest intentions of nature, to cultivate wheat, I beg leave to offer a few observations as to the best means of rendering these attempts useful.

With the exception of a strip of country, fifteen miles broad, extending through the west part of Rhode Island to Boston,—two tier of towns on the west side of Lake Champlain, in Vermont,—both of which are transitions—and a belt of old red sandstone, reaching from the Vermont line to Middletown, on Connecticut river,—the whole of New England is primitive formation. The exceptions which seem to exist in the alluvial flats, on the margins of rivers and streams, are not real; for these alluvions are made up of the debris, or decomposed particles of primitive rocks, and vegetable matters brought down by the waters, or accumulated upon the surface—the streams taking their rise exclusively in, and flowing through, primitive formations. The soils of this formation are destitute, with very partial exceptions, of calcareous matter, which is a requisite constituent of a good wheat soil. Among its rocks are found no gypsum, transition or secondary lime stone, organic remains, or *the elementary matter of the gluten of wheat:* And the little which art *could* furnish is neglected or wasted. The soil possesses the same character as the rocks from which it is decomposed.

All organized, that is, all vegetable and animal matters, are capable of being converted into the food of plants. The best manure for any particular species, however, is the decayed plants of its own species: because these contain the elementary matter which is to form the new plant. Common putrescent manures contain food for all plants, though they do not contain *all* the food which *some* plants require. Animal bones, and the shells of the eggs of birds, have lime for their base; and it is a fact well established in physiology, that did not lime, in some form, enter into the constituents of the food of animals, both the bone and the shell would be imperfect. Many plants require a *specific* manure, which other plants do not consume, or yield on analysis. Thus wheat requires the elementary matters of gluten and phosphate of lime, which it yields on analysis and which most other plants do not take up or afford. These elements, therefore, must exist naturally in the soil, or be supplied by art, to insure a good crop of wheat. The straw of wheat, on analysis, is found to contain, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, the elements of common stable manure. Hence there is no difficulty of raising an abundant crop of wheat *straw*, on primitive soils, with the aid of common manure. The starch of wheat contains the same elements as the straw; but the gluten of the flour, which may be easily separated from the starch by washing, and which gives to wheat its peculiar value over other grain, contains, in addition to the common elements of vegetable matter, nitrogen, a constituent of *animal* matter.—Gluten constitutes from a fourth to a fifth part of wheat; and nitrogen, or azote, fifteen per cent of the gluten. For a more ample elucidation of the doctrine of *specific* manures, I refer to Grisenwaithe's New Theory of Agriculture, first published in 1820; or to part ii. book ii. sect. 3, of Loudon's Encyc. of Gardening,—the whole of which section, Mr Editor, might be usefully transplanted into your Farmer.

The deductions which I make from these premises, are,

1. That the soils of New England being of primitive formation, are not naturally adapted to the culture of wheat, because they do not contain *all* the elements of this valuable grain. And

2. That this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter.

It will be found on examination, that all the country delineated upon M'Clure's geological map as *primitive*, is bad for the raising of wheat; and that the reputation of the transition, for the culture of this grain, is but little better than the primitive. I distinctly recollect when the character of the lake towns in Vermont stood tolerable high, for the quantity and quality of their wheat; but a recent tour into that district has shown me a diminution in quantity, and a great deterioration in quality. The grain appeared shrivelled, the flour black, and very deficient in gluten; and I do not think, that in travelling two hundred miles, I saw any bread, made from the wheat of that state, whiter, or of better quality, than bread which I have seen made from rye flour. This deterioration I ascribe to the exhaustion in the soil, by repeated croppings, of the small quantity of the pabulum, or specific food of wheat, which naturally exists in the transition formation, and the neglect of the cultivator to restore it.

How, then, is this animal matter to be supplied to the soil? The elements of gluten exist in bones, urine, horn, hair, night soil, in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow chandler, soap-boiler, the offal of the butcher, the dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, fish, &c. And the proper application of these substances, in sufficient quantities, will ensure a crop of wheat. I will suggest a few remarks upon a part of these.

1. *Bones* have become an important material for fertilizing lands in the hands of the English farmer. Ship-loads of them are annually imported from Holland, and in one neighbourhood in Yorkshire three mills have been constructed exclusively for the purpose of pounding and grinding them. Bone dust is sold through the country, to the farmer, at 2*s*. 6*d*. per bushel, including freight, and is applied at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels the acre, most on the poorest ground. It answers best on light soils; and its beneficial effects are found to last many years. One farmer uses 1200 bushels every year. [*See Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, for July* 1826.] Immense quantities of bones might be collected about Boston and other towns, and the poor and children might be profitably employed in gathering and breaking them with hammers until mills for grinding them should be constructed. Their immediate effects are in proportion to their fineness; but the durability of their benefits is in proportion to their size; for the larger the pieces, the longer they are in decomposing, and in imparting fertility to the soil. And even if buried entire, would be found of great service. Bones contain 50 per cent. of decomposable animal matter, 37 phosphate, and 10 carbonate of lime.

2. *Urine* possesses strong fertilizing powers, and abounds in animal matter; and this must be the principal resource in New England for wheat lands The Flemish farmers, according to Dr Radcliffe, enrich a moiety of their grounds with liquid manure. Though it must be remembered that their cattle are soiled under cover during the summer. The stables and sheds are paved, and the urine is collected in tanks or cisterns, into which it flows through gutters or pipes. It is applied to the grounds, in the manner in which the streets are watered in New York and elsewhere, by a man with a horse and cart; or is taken out in barrels by men, with two poles made fast to the bilge of the cask, and extending horizontally and parallel. The New England farmer can adopt the Flemish mode; or he may realize partial advantages, by constructing a concave or hollow cattle yard, with a bottom impervious to water; keeping it well littered, and applying the manure before it undergoes much fermentation. The litter becomes saturated with the urine and carbonaceous liquids of the yard, and imparts them to the soil. Fermentation generates ammoniacal gas, which being volatile, the animal matter is lost if the mass is suffered to undergo much decomposition in the yard. It cannot be too often repeated, that urine comprises one half of the manure of animals; and that he who suffers his manure to rot in his yard, loses the best half of the remainder. Fresh urine should be diluted with double its quantity of water before it is applied.

3. *Horn* contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter than bone, and is one of the most powerful manures. It can be had in only small quantities, and consists, principally, of shavings from the comb-maker, with the addition, sometimes, of the butts and pith.

I have fulfilled my intention, Mr Editor, of suggesting to my Yankee brethren, what I consider the best applications for remedying the defects of their soils for wheat culture. The substances which I have enumerated all contain the elements of the gluten of wheat. They will know better than I do, the quantities of each which are within their control, and they can be at no loss how to apply them. I will barely repeat, that animal matters decompose more readily than vegetables; and that where they are united, the first escape in the incipient stages of fermentation, in the form of a volatile gas.

J. BUEL.

Albany, Jan. 24, 1827.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

No. II.

Some of the advantages of the salt marshes, which are along our coast, about our coves, and at the mouths of our rivers, and fresh streams, have been mentioned. These indeed seem often providentially so placed, as to relieve the disadvantage of those, who cultivate a sandy and barren, or a

hard and rocky soil. If the benefit of dyking out the sea can be established beyond a doubt, there will be an advantage common to all. But those to whom it is so very important, cannot place themselves at an uncertainty; It would be [illegible] so to do—It becomes then proper to show, that by frequent and well tried experiments, in many parts of our country, the uniform result of dyking out the sea from salt marshes, has been decisively disadvantageous, producing after a few year's fertility, a state of barrenness, so much so, that scarcely an instance is known, where the dykes have not been opened, and the land restored to the influx of the sea, under a hope of regaining the original growth, and with the full conviction that the failure was demonstrated.

Before the instances referred to are quoted, it may not be useless, to give some general description of our marshes. First as to their depth—In this respect from the information obtained, there is a great difference. In Cambridge and its vicinity about Charles river, it is said to vary from 4 to 7 feet; In Malden and Chelsea 7 to 14 feet; in Milton, Braintree and at the mouth of the Neponset there is, it is said, a greater depth. In crossing the marsh by the late construction of the Rail Way, piles were driven from 10 to 16 feet in depth.

In substance, our marshes are of a soft and spongy texture, and in a great degree, to the whole extent of their depth a mass of vegetable fibres.

If not subject to the same laws with the peat moss of our Bogs, they yet resemble them in many particulars. First, the elements of which they are composed appear to be of vegetable origin—Secondly, their texture in lamina, or their strata, with their level surface, show a gradual accumulation of vegetable matter—Thirdly, they are highly inflammable, when dry igniting and giving great heat. As these are the distinguishing principles of Bog Peat, why may not these marshes owe their origin and properties, to some proximate principle in the vegetable kingdom, is a question submitted for consideration.

It may here be mentioned, that in many parts of our marshes, particularly those of Chelsea and Malden, stumps are found, and large trees long since prostrated, and covered by the vegetable accumulation above them, in so sound a state of distinct preservation, as to be cut and split for the hearth.

The most ancient experiment to be traced in "Reclaimed Marshes" is a tract of about 200 acres owned by Messrs. Floyd Harris and others near Chelsea beach. From this the sea was dyked out more than ¾ of a century since. It long afterwards remained in a state of nearly total barrenness, probably from some doubt whether the sea would restore it to productive salt marsh again. About 14 years since the dyke was opened and it soon became valuable marsh.

It is certainly fortunate, that an error of this nature, may be thus retraced.—This marsh is of great depth, with many stumps, &c.

It next appears, that Doct. Aaron Dexter, late President of the Mass Agricultural Society, Doct. Samuel Danforth, Henry Williams, Smith, and others in Malden and Chelsea were incorporated in 1789 to dyke out the sea, &c. This was effected—They held a tract of about 300 acres of salt marsh, perhaps from the science of the first named, and from the intelligence and practical judgement of Mr Henry Williams and his associates, and the zeal with which this was undertaken, no experiment has been or could be better tested.—Plaughwas introduced, and many different modes of culture. The effects for a while were most promising, and far exceeded their expectations. In the full tide of which some of the large proprietors sold out much to their advantage. But a change was near at hand. Two or three crops were had, and the land fell into irremediable barrenness. In this state it remained, the subject of one and another experiment, till the parties gladly opened the dike, and restored it to the course of the tides. It is now salt marsh as of old.

Cary, Pratt, Cheever, and others were incorporated in 1795, "to erect a dam in Chelsea to shut out salt water, and improve the marsh." In this case too the first crops were of great promise, and correspondent efforts in different modes of culture were resorted to, till a sterility only relieved by the fire weed, &c. here and there appearing on the surface, induced the proprietors to give up the experiment. The land was restored to the visit of the tide waters and gives its product as formerly of salt grass. Messrs Nickols, Blaney and others diked out about 4 acres with like labour, and to the same effect: their land has been restored too to the tide waters.

Several other experiments have been made.—But as the effects have been uniform in Malden and Chelsea, we shall proceed to show how far this is confirmed by experiments elsewhere.

For the following well tried series of experiments I am indebted to Mr Nathan Adams. By the construction of the Medford Turnpike in 1803 about 50 acres of salt marsh improved by him were diked out from the sea. The natural growth (Black Grass) began soon to fail and his thoughts were of course turned to some mode of production in the soil. The first effort was to throw over its surface two small streams of fresh water which emptied on the marsh. The water was carried in small trenches, and diffused with much care over the surface, and then received into the larger original ditches, it passed into the creek, and, at last through certain artificial outlets to the sea.

The original salt growth continued a year or two only and then disappeared. The irrigation had little effect, and the surface soon become covered with weeds. The next effort of Mr Adams was to burn the weeds, for which he took a good season, and scattered over the surface a large portion of Herds grass and clover seed. The seed took well, and for about two years, the crop of grass was good. But the land became more and more barren. A last effort was then made with a resolution worthy of better success, as the marsh was soft, and of considerable depth, much of it 8 to 10 feet, about 1000 loads of gravel were carted on to a part of it. The effect was to harden the marsh, but not otherwise of much encouragement. Every effort having failed, and the land having fallen into the worst possible condition, the former productiveness was looked back to, with no small earnestness of desire, and about 10 years since, at some considerable expense, it was restored to the usual course of the tides.

One further attempt remains to be noticed, which in its outset was noticed in our journals, and looked to with great expectation. But as to this, there is some reason to suppose the operation has been to confirm the preceding results. I allude to what have been called the Swartwout Meadows in the state of New York. When these were diked, from the magnitude of the subject and the success in the first stage, few projects have been presented in a more dazzling light. But in all these cases, the history of one seems too truly to apply to all.

I have before me a letter from an intelligent gentlemen in New York, in which the course adopted, and situation described, appear so perfectly in unison with what has taken place here, that little doubt can be entertained of a coincident result:

"The appearance of the Swartwout Meadows indicates that the experiment of diking has not proved successful, as both the great tract between the Hackensack and Passaick rivers, as well as that near Hoboken, are without culture or grass, and only covered with straggling weeds. Good crops of grain and English hay were certainly had for a year or two;—for such period of time the vegetable matter on the surface seems to render them productive. But afterwards, the soil becomes loose and light, so that it scarcely produces weeds to conceal its barren surface. Public opinion, is here certainly strong against the feasibility of rendering such marshes either fit for cultivation or valuable for grass."

It is not apparent that whilst the state of fermentation or decomposition is going on, then, and then only, a fertility is excited.—But when this process is over, the surface becoming light and spongy, wanting tenacity and other principles which constitute a good soil, a state of barrenness soon takes effect.

The subject might be here submitted to the judgement of your readers until some mode of supplying the deficiencies in soil, or some errors in past management were established.

The strong call on proprietors of salt marshes in the vicinity of New Bedford, to adopt the system of diking there—and the like appeal made to a member of the Agricultural Society, for some effort as to the extensive marshes between Boston and Salem, has induced a hope that some notice of these experiments which have taken place, might not be wholly useless; they have been generally very obligingly furnished by the proprietors, whose convictions have been uniform on this subject.

It may be that the results have not been sufficiently known. If by their submission to your readers, any efforts of industry or enterprise should be turned to more attainable objects—or a better knowledge acquired on this subject, I shall be much gratified. Some further observations on this subject, with your leave, be hereafter submitted. I am, yours, &e.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1827. JOHN WELLES.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

OF THE ROTATIONS OF CROPS SUITABLE TO DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOILS.

(Concluded from page 212.)

The following are examples of rotations suited to different soils, as given in Brown's excellent *Treatise on Rural Affairs*. The basis of every rotation, he says, "we hold to be either a bare summer fallow, or a fallow on which drilled turnips are cultivated, and its conclusion to be with the crops taken in the year preceding a return of fallow or drilled turnips, when of course a new rotation commences.

Rotation for strong deep lands. According to this rotation, wheat and drilled beans are the crops to be cultivated, though clover and rye-grass may

be taken for one year in place of beans, should such a variety be viewed as more eligible. The rotation begins with summer fallow, because it is only on strong deep lands that it can be profitably practised; and it may go on for any length of time, or so long as the land can be kept clean, though it ought to stop the moment that the land gets into a contrary condition. A considerable quantity of manure is required to go on successfully; perhaps dung should be given to each bean crop; and if this crop is drilled, and attentively horse-hoed, the rotation may turn out to be one of the most profitable that can be exercised.

Rotation for loams and clays. Where it may not be advisable to carry the first rotation into execution, a different one can be practised; according to which labor will be more divided, and the usual grains more generally cultivated as, for instance,

1. Fallow, with dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Beans, drilled and horse-hoed.
4. Barley.
5. Clover and rye-grass.
6. Oats or wheat.
7. Beans drilled and horse-hoed.
8. Wheat.

This rotation is excellently calculated to insure an abundant return through the whole of it, provided dung is administered upon the clover stubble. Without this supply, the rotation would be crippled, and inferior crops of course produced in the concluding years.

Rotation for clays and loams of an inferior description. This rotation is calculated for soils of an inferior description to those already treated of.

1. Fallow, with dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Clover and rye-grass.
4. Oats.
5. Beans, drilled and horse-hoed.
6. Wheat.

According to this rotation, the rules of good husbandry are studiously practised, while the sequence is obviously calculated to keep the land in good order, and in such a condition as to ensure crops of the greatest value. If manure is bestowed either upon the clover-stubble, or before the beans are sown, the rotation is one of the best that can be devised for the soils mentioned.

Rotation for thin clays. On thin clays, gentle husbandry is indispensably necessary, otherwise the soil may be exhausted, and the produce unequalled to the expense of cultivation. Soils of this description will not improve much while under grass; but, unless an additional stock of manure can be procured, there is a necessity of refreshing them in that way, even though the produce should, in the mean time, be comparatively of small value. The following rotation is not an improper one.

1. Fallow, with, dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Grass pastured, but not too early eaten.
4. Grass.
5. Grass.
6. Oats.

This rotation may be shortened or lengthened, according to circumstances, but should never extend further in point of ploughing, than when dung can be given to the fallowbreak. This is the keystone of the whole; and if it is neglected, the rotation is rendered useless.

Rotation for peat earth soils. These are not friendly to wheat, unless aided by a quantity of calcareous matter. Taking them in a general point of view, it is not advisable to cultivate wheat, but a crop of oats may generally be depended upon, provided the previous management has been judiciously executed. If the subsoil of peat earth lands be retentive of moisture, the process ought to commence with a bare summer fallow; but if such are incumbent on free and open bottoms, a crop of turnips may be substituted for fallow; according to which method, the surface will get a body which naturally it did not possess. Grass, on such soils, must always occupy a great space of every rotation, because physical circumstances render regular cropping utterly impracticable.

1. Fallow, or turnips with dung.
2. Oats of an early variety.
3. Clover, and a considerable quantity of perennial rye-grass.
4. Pasture for several years, till circumstances permit the land to be broken up, when oats are to be repeated.

Rotation for light soils. These are easily managed, though to procure a full return of the profit which they are capable of yielding, requires generally as much attention as is necessary in the management of those of a stronger description.—Upon light soils, a bare summer fallow is seldom called for, as cleanliness may be preserved by growing turnips, and other leguminous articles.—Grass also is of eminent advantage upon such soils, often yielding a greater profit than what is afforded by culmiferous crops.

1. Turnips.
2. Spring wheat, or barley.
3. Clover and rye-grass.
4. Oats or wheat.

This is a fashionable rotation; but it may be doubted whether a continuance of it for any considerable period is advisable, because both turnips and clover are found to fall off when repeated so often as once in four years. Perhaps the rotation would be greatly improved were it extended to eight years, whilst the ground, by such an extension, would be kept fresh and constantly in good condition. As for instance, were seeds for pasture sown in the second year, the ground kept three years under grass, broke up for oats in the sixth year, drilled with beans and peas in the seventh, and sown with wheat in the eighth; the rotation would then be complete, because it included every branch of husbandry, and admitted a variety in management generally agreeable to the soils, and always favourable to the interests of cultivators. The rotation may also consist of six crops, were the land kept only one year in grass, though few situations admit of so much cropping, unless additional manure is within reach.

Rotation for sandy soils. These, when properly manured, are well adapted to turnips, though it rarely happens that wheat can be cultivated on them with advantage, unless they are dressed with alluvial compost, marl, clay, or some such substances as will give a body or strength to them, which they do not naturally possess. Barley, oats, and rye, the latter especially, are, however, sure crops on sands, and in favourable seasons will return greater profit than can be obtained from wheat.

1. Turnips, consumed on the ground.
2. Barley.
3. Grass.
4. Rye or oats.

By keeping the land three years in grass, the rotation would be extended to six years, a measure highly advisable.

These examples are sufficient to illustrate the subject of improved rotations; but as the best general schemes may be sometimes momentarily deviated from with advantage, the same able author adds, that "cross cropping in some cases may perhaps be justifiable in practice; as, for instance, we have seen wheat taken after oats with great success, when these oats had followed a clover crop on rich soil; but, after all, as a general measure, that mode of cropping cannot be recommended. We have heard of another rotation, which comes almost under the like predicament, though, as the test of experience has not yet been applied, a decisive opinion cannot be pronounced upon its merits. This rotation begins with a bare fallow, and is carried on with wheat, grass for one or more years, oats, and wheat, where it ends. Its supporters maintain that beans are an uncertain crop, and cultivated at great expense; and that in no other way will corn, in equal quantity and of equal value, be cultivated at so little expense, as according to the plan mentioned. That the expense of cultivation is much lessened, we acknowledge, because no more than seven ploughings are given through the whole rotation; but whether the crops will be of equal value, and whether the ground will be preserved in equally good condition, are points which remain to be ascertained by experience."—*Brown on Rural Affairs.*

To adopt a judicious rotation of cropping for every soil, requires a degree of judgment in the farmer, which can only be gathered from observation and experience. The old rotations were calculated to wear out the soil, and to render it unproductive. To take wheat, barley, and oats in succession, practice very common thirty years ago, was sufficient to impoverish the best of land, while it put little into the pockets of the farmer; but the modern rotations, such as those which we have described, are founded on principles which ensure a full return from the soil, without lessening its value, or impoverishing its condition. Much depends, however, upon the manner in which the different processes are executed, for the best arranged rotation may be of no avail, if the processes belonging to it are imperfectly and unreasonably executed.

PRESERVATION OF LIVE OAK TIMBER

Mr White submitted the following resolution to Congress for consideration:

Resolved, that the Committee on Naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the more effectual preservation of the live oak timber on the public lands; and further to inquire into the expediency of forming plantations for the rearing of live oak for the future supply of that timber for the Navy of the United States.

"*Every one has his day*" While the Grand and other Canals are fast-locked in ice and are useless, the six *Rail Roads* which diverge from this city, are in full activity, affording numerous arrivals daily with the rich products of places, some of them more than 400 miles distant.—The aggregate of wealth they furnish and carry back, would not suffer in comparison with the celebrated Albany list; and we have this advantage, that our roads have been furnished without cost, are in some cases toll-free, and the rest levy very small tolls. [Boston Centinel.]

PAGINATION INCORRECT

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their intention to have a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday the 17th of October 1827—☞The whole business to be transacted in one day instead of two as heretofore. The following premiums are offered.

For Stock.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, above one year old . . . $30
For the next best, do. do. . 20
For the next best, do. do. . 10
For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old . . . 15
For the next best, do. do. . 10
For the next best, do. do. . 5
For the best Cow, not less than three years old 30
For the next best, do. do. . 20
For the next best, do. do. . 15
For the best Heifer (having had a calf,) 15
For the next best, do. do. . 10
For the best Heifer, (not having had a calf,) 12
For the next best, do. do. . 10
For the next best, do. do. . 8
For the next best, do. do. . 6
For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fatting, 25
For the next best, do. do. . 20
For the next best, do. do. . 10
For the best pair of Working Oxen . 25
For the next best, do. do. . 20
For the next best, do. do. . 15
For the next best, do. do. . 12
For the next best, do. do. . 8

[No oxen will be admitted to trial as *working oxen* under *four* years old.]

For the best Merino Ram . . 15
For the next best, do. . . 10
For the best Merino Ewes, not less than five in number 20
For the next best, do. do. do 10
For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, to be kept at least one year for breeding, 12
For the next best, do. do. . 8
For the next best, do. do. . 5
For the best Sow, to be kept at least one year for breeding, ... 12
For the next best, do. . . 8
For the next best, do. . . 5
For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight 10
For the next best, do. . . 5

None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are *wholly bred* in the state of Massachusetts.

Any of the above stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition. But sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

New Premiums for Sheep.

For the best Dishley or New Leicester Ram $15
For the best, do. do. Ewe 15
For the best South Down Ram . . 15
For the best do. Ewe . . 15

The above four premiums will be awarded on sheep either imported or raised in the state.

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the state.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.—*Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a Milch Heifer shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a Milch Cow.*

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than one hundred bushels . . . $20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, (grain, peas and beans excepted,) for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter 30
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than thirty bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat on an acre, not less than thirty bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than forty-five bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than thirty bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than five hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than four hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels . . . 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than twenty five tons' weight, free from earth when weighed 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than thirty bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than thirty bushels 20
To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, raised on half an acre, and not less than two hundred and fifty pounds . . 20

To entitle himself to either of the premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre in one piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing, under oath of himself, and one other person, (accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor,) the following particulars:

1. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1827.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it the year preceding.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 15th November and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates, and the trustees have determined to consider *seventy-five pounds of corn and cob* as equivalent to one bushel of shelled corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, (except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips,) at least *forty* bushels must be weighed, and *fifty-six pounds* will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

Agricultural Experiments.

For a mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual $50
For a mode, hitherto unknown, to extirpate the *Borer* that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now in use 50
To the person who shall give satisfactory evidence on "Soiling Cattle," not less than six in number, and through the whole season, together with a particular account of the food given, and how cultivated 30
To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility and cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result. . . 20
To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the trustees, that his mode of rearing feeding, and fattening neat cattle is best 20
To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative val-

ue of the cobs of Indian corn, when used with or without the grain itself, ground or broken 20

The claim under the two last heads, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the first day of December next—the Trusteesnot intending to decide upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, Currant Wine.

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees. [If there be any thing supposed to be new in the management, the same to be communicated in writing.] $10

For the best Cheese *not less* than one year old, and not less in quantity than one hundred pounds 10

For the next best, do do . . 5

For the next best Cheese *less* than one year old 10

For the next best, do do . . 5

For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds 15

For the next best, do do . . . 10

For the next best, do do . . . 7

For the next best, do do . . . 5

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May, and the 1st of October, from not less than four cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than twenty pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used 20

For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1826, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm . . . 15

For the second best barrel 10

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of $5, as a compensation for the premium barrel of cider, which will be retained and used at the Show Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of it.

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.]

For the best specimen of Currant Wine, not less than one gallon, exhibited by any person who shall have made not less than 30 gallons, in the ame season in which that which shall be exhibited was made, (a statement to be given, in writing, of the process of making the same,) $10

For the next best do. 5

For Inventions.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Machine and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre . 20

To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverising and grinding plaster to the fineness of twenty-five bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience . 30

To the person who shall produce at the Show any other Agricultural Implement, of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding *Twenty dollars*, according to the value of the article exhibited.

In all cases proofs must be given of the work done by the Machine, before it is exhibited: and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the abovepremiums.

No claimant will be entitled to a premium, unless in the opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person who shall, on or before the 1st day of December 1829, produce proofs of having raised the greatest amount in value of Mulberry Plants, either in standards, dwarfs or in hedges, for the purpose of raising the Silk Worm, and shall exhibit not less than *five pounds* of unmanufactured or raw silk of his own production $100

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1827 . 100

For the best plantations of White Ash, Larch or Locust trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1827 50

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1827 . 50

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1828 . . 50

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm, since the springof 1816, the greatest number of Apple Trees, not less than one hundred in number, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees, at the Show in 1827, satisfactory evidence of his having managed themwith care and skill 50

For Domestic Manufactures.

To the person or Corporation who shall produce the best specimen of fine Broadcloth, not less than 1 5-8 yards wide, exclusive of the list, forty yards in quantity, and died in the wool $20

For the second best do. do. . 15

For the best superfine Cassimere, not less than 3-4 yard wide, nor less than forty yards in quantity . . 12

For the second best, do. do. . 8

For the best superfine Sattinet, 3-4 yard wide, not less than fifty yards . . 8

For the second best do. do. . 5

For Household Manufactures.

For the best Woollen Cloth, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity . 12

For the second best do. do. . 8

For the best double milled Kersey, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12

For the second best do. do. . 8

For the best Coating, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity . 8

For the second best do. do. . 6

For the best Flannel 7-8 yard wide, not less than forty-five yards in quantity . 10

For the second best do. do. . 7

For the best yard wide Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity . . 15

For the second best do. do. . 7

For the best 5-8 yard wide Stair Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity . 10

For the second best do. do. do. 7

For the best pair of Blankets, not less than 8-4 wide and 10-4 long . . . 6

For the second best do. do. do. 4

For the best Woollen Knit Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best do. do. . 3

For the best Worsted Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best do. do. . 3

For the best Men's Half Hose (woollen) not less than 12 pair in number . . 4

For the second best do. do. 2

For the best Men's Woollen Gloves, not less than 12 pair in number . . 5

For the second best do. do. 3

For the best Linen Diaper, 5-8 yard wide, not less than 30 yards in quantity . . 3

For the second best do. do. . 3

For the best yard wide Diaper (for table linen) not less than 10 yds. in quantity . . 10

For the second best do. do. . 5

For the best specimen of Sewing Silk, raised and spun in this State, of good fast colours, not less than one pound . . 5

For the second best do. do. . 3

For the best Linen Cloth, (for shirting or sheeting) one yard wide, and twenty-five yards long 8

For the second best, do. do. . 4

To the person who shall produce the best specimen of any Cotton Fabrics manufactured in private families, not less than 5 pieces . 20

All of the above manufactures must be manufactured within the state of Massachusetts. And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the Proprietors be present when they are examined; in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to a consideration or premium.

Animals, or manufactured articles, may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet if, in the opinion of the Judges, the object so offer ed is not deserving of any reward, the Judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money. Premiums will be paid within ten days after they shall be awarded.

That in any case in which a pecuniary premium is offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitor, award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's

premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall havebeen awarded, shall be deemed as having been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

Ploughing Match.

On the 17th day of October,Premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent Committee, to have performed the *best work, with the least expense of labour*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. And that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 17th. Preference will be given to those who enter first; but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees of three persons each—one to be the judges of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows,(being the same for the double and single teams.)

First Plough	$15
Ploughman	8
Driver	4
Second Plough	$10
Ploughman	5
Driver	3
Third Plough	$6
Ploughman	3
Driver	2

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these Prizes, must give notice in writing to J. WINSHIP, Esq. of Brighton. The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committees on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

☞All persons having articles or animals to offer at the Show, will please take notice, that such alterations have been made in the arrangement, as to bring the whole into *one day*—therefore

All *Manufactures* and *Implements* must be bro't to the Hall, and entered on *Monday* the 15th, to be examined on Tuesday the 16th.

Also Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine on same day, for entry and examination.

All entries of Animals for the Pens, or as Working Cattle, must be entered before Tuesday evening the 16th, so as to be arranged by 9 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the 17th for public examination.

The Ploughing Matches will commence on *Wednesday* morning, at ½ past 9 o'clock *precisely*.

Trial of Working Oxen at 11 o'clock *precisely*.

The Public Sales of Manufactures and Animals at 12 o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule relative to entries as well as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for Premiums, any others that are considered by them as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all Animals or Manufactures, that are intend- ed to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before 10 o'clock of the 17th.—Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees,

R. SULLIVAN,
J. PRINCE,
G. PARSONS,
E. H. DERBY,
} *Committee.*

January 1827.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY FEB. 2, 1827.

To dissolve India Rubber.—A friend in Charlestown informs us that by keeping India Rubber in warm neats-foot oil for two or three days, it will become completely dissolved. A composition of India Rubber and neats-foot oil would probably render boots impervious to the water,—a desideratum this wet weather.

To train Oxen to the Draught.

Put a large broad strap round their necks: fasten one end of a cord to it, and the other to a large log of wood; permit the ox to drag it about as he feeds in the pasture, for three or four days before he is put to the yoke, by which his docility is much forwaded. [Transactions of the Society of Arts.]

A Composition for colouring and preserving Gates, Poles, Barns, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the Weather.

Melt 12 oz. of resin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil, and 3 or 4 rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown or red or yellow ochre (or any other colour you like, ground fine as usual with oil,) as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve plank for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work. [Domestic Encyclopedia]

Pickling Pork.

The following is the method formerly practised for *baconing*, or pickling pork, by the famous buccaniers of America. First, they cut the flesh into long pieces about an inch and a half thick; and, after sprinkling it with salt, and suffering it to remain in that state for 24 hours, these slices were next dried in stoves till they acquired a bony hardness, and a deep brown colour.—Pork, treated in this manner, if packed in casks, may be preserved for upwards of a whole year; and when soaked in luke-warm water, becomes plump, and has a rosy appearance. It likewise possesses a grateful flavor under the various forms of cookery, and is relished by the most delicate palate.—Ibid.

Sows Devouring their Offspring.

So voracious is the swine that it is no uncommon circumstance for the sows to devour their own offspring. To counteract this unnatural appetite, the breeding sows ought not to be stinted in provision when their yeaning time approaches, and especially should be allowed plentiful draughts of warm comfortable wash, as they are not unfrequently impelled to this practice from a deficiency of liquid; though there are some which, maugre every care, never fail to destroy their tender progeny, and therefore such sows as are addicted to this vice ought by no means to be kept as breeders.—[Bannister's Husbandry,]

German Method of making Elm and Maple Wood resemble Mahogany.

Having very smoothly planed whatever boards of the elm or maple tree are intended to be used for the purpose of appearing like mahogany, wash them well with a little aquafortis diluted in common water. Then take a few drachms of dragon's blood, according to the quantity which may be wanted in the whole, with half as much alkanet root, and a quarter as much aloes, and digest these ingredients in four ounces of proof spirit to every drachm of the dragon's blood. As soon as the boards are dry, varnish them over with this tincture, by means of a sponge or soft painter's brush; and they will, it is said, ever after so wear the appearance of mahogany, as to deceive the eye of any indifferent observer.—[Family Receipt-Book.]

Substitute for Mahogany.

It has been contrived to render any species of wood of a close grain, so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density and polish that the most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation, and the native produce. The first operation as now practised in France, is to plane the surface so as to render it perfectly smooth; the wood is then to be rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterwards one ounce and a half of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of that quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid, in this thin state, is to be rubbed, or rather laid, upon the wood, with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval afterwards, the wood possesses the external appearance of mahogany. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish becomes less brilliant, by rubbing it with a little cold drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy. [Ibid.]

Tanning with Oak Leaves.

The saw-dust and even the leaves of the oak, though inferior to the bark, have been found useful in tanning. It appears from numerous experiments, made by the Rev. Mr Swayne, of Puchle-Church, near Bristol, and recorded in the 10th vol. of the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.* that half a peck of oak leaves contains nearly as much astringent matter as one pound of bark. [Ibid]

Railway.—The Stockbridge Star of the 25th ult. says the Railway Meeting, which was to be held that day at Canaan, bid fair to be one of the largest ever held in the country. It adds that the citizens of New-York will not wait the tardy movements of a Massachusetts Legislature; but will take a bold step towards the erection of a Rail Road from Hudson River to the rich Marble Mountains in West Stockbridge.

FUEL.

Mr Fessenden—I observed an article in your paper of Dec. 22, respecting "Economy in Fire Wood," which to me appears correct, so far as it goes. It is a subject of no little importance and is deserving the attention of every one who is or may become a householder. Wood is becoming scarce and dear in many parts of our country, and the time cannot be far distant when every family will feel the necessity of practising the most rigid economy in the use of this necessary and indispensable article.

Our population has become so numerous, and business of all kinds is so rapidly increasing, that a great consumption of fuel is necessary, even if the strictest economy is practied; so that it seems to be expedient that every one should be as sparing in the use of wood as the comfort and convenience of his family and the management of his business will admit.

For several years I have felt in some degree the importance of economy in regard to wood and fire, and have found that by a little management no inconsiderable saving may be realized. Much depends on preparing wood for the fire, and much on the manner of using it after it is prepared,—to say nothing about the construction of fire-places and the advantages of using stoves. The method which from experience appears to me the best, and most economical, is during the winter to cut and haul a suitable quantity of wood which I saw into billets of two feet in length, splitting it fine, assorting it, and laying aside that which is of an inferior quality for use during the summer, and piling the better part in my woodhouse for winter service, which I saw into pieces of eight and twelve inches in length, as it is needed for the fire. I find it advantageous to use a considerable portion of green wood with that which is dry, as a more steady and lasting fire will be produced than would be the case, were the dry wood used entirely by itself. A very considerable saving may be realized by using the saw instead of the axe, in preparing wood for the fire, although very few of our common country people are aware of the fact, having never tried the experiment. A saw suitable for this business, costs no more than an axe, is as easily kept in order, and with careful usage, will last many years. A man can saw as much, and probably more wood, in the same time, than he can cut with an axe. Scarcely any litter is made, the wood may be all cut of an exact length, and on the whole, the annual saving to every house-holder by using the saw instead of the axe, would, in the course of several years, amount to something of considerable consequence.

A FARMER.

County of Worcester, Jan. 1827.

THIBET GOATS.

The New York American mentions that Judge Pendleton, of Duchess County, New York, has recently imported three Thibet goats, of the purest race. They are entirely white, and their distinguished mark is a long and pendent ear.—They are hardy, and it is believed, will thrive in our climate. It is from the wool of the Thibet goat, that the Cashmere Shawls are made.

[Nat. Gaz.]

It is rather singular that there has been no snow at Washington City, and that the streets on the 22d inst. were "almost as *dusty* as in summer."

At the Woollen Manufactory belonging to Benj. Bussey, Esq. in Dedham, there are between two and *three hundred* hands employed, who finish, weekly, from fifty to sixty *pieces* of cloth.

The Island of Cuba is little larger than some of our largest states; but it furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds the amount of those from our whole country. As the soil and climate of Florida permit the cultivation of almost all its products, that part of the United States may be expected to furnish a substitute, in a considerable degree for the market of Cuba.

The Lehigh Company of Pennsylvania report, that they have taken to market the last year 30,000 tons of coal—which is about 12,000 more than the previous season; and yet the demand is not satisfied.

The Richmond Whig states that 42 bushels of letters and papers were brought to that city in two mails.

The coloured man who was educated at Bowdoin College, is about to publish a newspaper at N. York for the Africans.

The destitute labourers of Nova Scotia have volunteered their winter services on the Canal for their provisions.

The Whitehall Observer says, that the snow on the Green Mountains is better than six feet deep. It is *better* than 6 feet deep here; because it is little more than three. *Troy Budget.*

☞CASH will be paid, at the Farmer Office, for several bushels of *genuine* WHITE CLOVER seed: also, a small quantity of GUINEA GRASS seed, *(Panicum Altessimum)*—to be sent to Europe.

TREES.

The Proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, (under the New England Farmer office) having received the appointment of agent for several of the nurseries on Long Island, particularly Mr Parmentier's celebrated Horticultural Garden, respectfully informs the public that he will receive and transmit orders for trees, vines, shrubs, flower-roots, &c. Mr Parmentier's variety of Pear trees and Grape vines is probably not excelled by any in the Union. A list of them will be found in the New England Farmer for November 10, 1826, pages 121 and 124.

☞The trees will be selected and taken up by an experienced Gardener, on the spot, and every care taken to have them delivered in Boston in the best order.

Wool.

On FRIDAY, 16th March, at the East end of the Hall over the *New Market House*, under the regulation of the *New England Society*—will be sold at Public Auction,

A large quantity of Full Blood Merino, Grade and Native Fleece WOOL.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this favourable opportunity of disposing of their wool, are informed that we are ready to receive it at any time previous to the 10th March, at which time the Catalogue will be closed.

It will be understood that no wool can be admitted at this sale except that of American growth, which is especially exempted from the Auction Tax of 1 per ct.

Feb. 2. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct

Wanted,

A man with his wife to attend to the work of a Farm and dairy, about 3 miles from Boston, none need apply unless they can produce undoubted recommendations. Apply at this Office. 3t. Feb. 2.

WANTED—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable Farm, within one mile of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DERBY.

Salem, 5th January 1827.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c.

D. & C. LANDRETH.

Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,

Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, every care and attention has been paid, and from an intimacy with the subject of many years, they believe it done judiciously.

The ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and exotic origin.

The GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of their own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and from the moment they are planted, through all the various stages of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently they are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their age, but quality.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		From	To
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do.		106 00	110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new,		5 50	6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	6
FLAX		10	11
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 62	6 75
Genesee,		6 75	7 00
Rye, best,			
GRAIN, Rye	bush	90	92
Corn		78	80
Barley		1 00	1 05
Oats		58	60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		10	15
LIME,	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	13 00
navy, mess, do.		10 75	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 75	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover	lb.	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed		25	35
do 3-4 washed		30	37½
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		32	40
2d sort		28	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		26	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			5½
" whole hogs,		5	
VEAL,		6	10
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	20
lump, best,		22	
EGGS,		20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,		57	62
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 75	2 12

MISCELLANIES.

SONG—BY WALLER.

Go, lovely rose!
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that 's young,
And shuns to have her graces spied:
That had'st thou sprung
In desarts where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired;
Bid her come forth,
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired.

Then die, that she
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee,
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

The following stanza was added by H. K. White.

[Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise;
And teach the maid,
That goodness Time's rude hand defies,
That Virtue lives when Beauty dies.]

A London Alderman.—Sir William Curtis has been for many years an Alderman of London, and for some time was a Representative of that city in Parliament. Yet he is generally believed to be a man of shallow mind, grossly ignorant and illiterate. Among the absurdities attributed to him is that of giving the following toasts at public dinners:—'The British Tars of Old England.'—'A speedy peace, and soon.' 'The three C's—Cox, King, and Curtis.' At a school dinner, 'The three R's—Reading, Riting, and Rithmetic.' The female Ladies of London.' And at a dinner which was attended by two royal brothers, and at which the Adelphi' [the Brothers] was given, in compliment to them as a toast, he said, 'Well, gentlemen, as you are toasting public buildings, I'll give you the Mansion-House!'

At a City festival, some years ago, having indulged very freely, he fell asleep, when some wag wrote his epitaph, which was found the next morning pinned to the baronet's coat:

Here lies the great Curtis,
Of London Lord Mayor,
He has left this here world,
And gone to that there.

TEMPERANCE.

Tho' I look old, yet am I strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly. *Shakspeare.*

About the commencement of the year, I one day overtook my neighbour, who, the last year, practised "ENTIRE ABSTINENCE" in the use of ardent spirits. Well, said I, are you going to begin this year as you did the last? Yes, said he.—But, have you enjoyed as good health the past year as you did formerly? Yes, I think better.—Did you work as well through the hot weather? Yes, quite. Have you no hankering for it when much fatigued? No, none at all. Food refreshes and recruits me more than spirit used to.—I thought his testimony to *entire abstinence* ought to be made public; for no man among us is more industrious or labours harder. *Con. Obs.*

The following is a monkish composition, the Latin not being classical. The word Tumba is found in no Roman author. The Epitaph runs thus:—

Hic jacet, in tumba,
Rosamundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redolet, sed olet,
Que redolere solet.

The literal translation is: "Here lies in the Tomb, the rose of the world not a fragrant rose; for she who used to exale perfume, has now a disgusting odour." In English we might say:

Wihin this dark and silent tomb repose
The bones of her once styled the world's fair rose;
How chang'd, alas, is Rosamond the fair
Whose fragrance once perfumed the ambient air.

At a celebration of the anniversary of a British Farming Society, some years ago, a clergyman, who was a member, read a very pleasant essay to prove that the best animal, that could be brought upon a farm, was—*a good wife.*

Whenever desirable superfluities are imported, industry is excited, and thereby plenty is produced. Were only necessaries permitted to be purchased, men would work no more than was necessary for that purpose.—*Franklin.*

A French author has advaneed this seeming paradox, that *very few men know how to take a walk;* and indeed, it is true, that few know how to take a walk with a prospect of any other pleasure than the same company would have afforded at home. *Johnson.*

Simple diet is best; for many dishes bring many diseases; and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—*Pliny.*

The Europeans are themselves blind, who describe fortune without sight. No first-rate beauty ever had finer eyes, or saw more clearly; they who have no other trade but seeking their fortune need never hope to find her; coquette-like, she flies from her pursuers, and at last fixes on the plodding mechanic, who stays at home and minds his business.—*Goldsmith.*

Three removes are as bad as a fire; and keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee; and again, if you would have your business done, go; if not, send. Again,

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

And again, the eye of the master will do more work than both his hands; and again, want of care does more damage than want of knowledge; and again, not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.—*Franklin.*

Mr White, in his letter on the Florida canal mentions that the surveys are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of a report being made. If once completed, Cuba would no longer be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. St John's river opens a navigation for steam boats for 100 miles, at an average breadth of two miles. $10,000 would open the navigation from lat. 28 30, to Cape Romain, in South Carolina.

From the Palladium.

A committee of the Legislature of Indiana has reported that a Canal can be made at a trifling expense, from the Miami of the Lake to the navigable part of the Wabash, which would open a communication by water from *New York* to *New Orleans*—and they reported a bill to provide for a survey and location.

A committee of the Legislature of Indiana, has been appointed to consider the expediency of providing for the establishment of an Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in each Judicial District.

Mrs Eunice Pratt, formerly Eunice Galfield, who was taken captive by the Indians, on the surprise of Brigham's Fort, in Hindsale, N. H. in 1755, and carried into Canada, is now living in the town of Dana, in Worcester County, at the advanced age of XCVI.

The Hingham Gazette completes the number of 60 newspapers daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and weekly, now published in this commonwealth; 27 of which are published in this city.

The Small Pox is said to prevail at New York. Persons who have not had the disease, and who have occasion to visit that city, should take care to be vaccinated.

We learn from the York Observer, that the directors of the Welland Canal have petitioned the parliament of Upper Canada for a further grant of $200,000, to aid in its completion.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at Auction, That well known Farm, situated in Lynn, about ¾ mile from the Hotel occupied the past season by Dudley Choate, consisting of the following, viz. sixty acres of good tillage land, mostly down to English Grass; on it is two young orchards of apple trees, of good selection of fruit; one hundred ten acres wood and pasture land, which has on it a handsome quarry of rocks, suitable for splitting and dressing, situated one mile from a wharf where they can be taken off by a lighter. There is a commodious Dwelling house built in the cottage form; two large barns; chaise house and tool shop; corn barn; shed, and large hog stye; the whole of the buildings nearly new, and handsomely arranged together with two good wells of water, near the house and barns; all the land is adjoining and near the house and enclosed with a good stone wall. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the Farm, previous to the day of sale. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS A BREED,
HENRY A. BREED,
or WM. CHADWELL, Auct'r.
Lynn, Jan. 11th, 1827.

TO FARMERS—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington str't.

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